The People's Press

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The People's Press.

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The Indian War.

Written specially for the PRESS,

BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION,
CAMP ON TONGUE RIVER, W. T.
June, 1876.

Dotted with tents, this, one of the most beautiful and isolated valleys in Wyoming, presents to-day, the aspect of a city of white canvass, whose bustle is occasioned by noisy soldiers, neighing horses and braying mules, and cursing packers and teamsters. It is the hour between "stables" and "retreat." Supper is over, and chatting in groups or wandering listlessly through company streets, both officers and men await the signal of sunset. The western horizon is flooded with a sea of light that extending south to snow-capped Cloud-Peak of the Big Horn Mountains, dazzles the eye by its brilliant reflection. A range of dark blue foot-hills gives a sombre tone to the view; while in the immediate vicinity the fresh verdure of the rolling prairie is relieved by dark red clay buttes of peculiar richness of color. Under this almost Italian sky and located between two wooded forks of the Tongue River (Deje Agie) just at their confluence, with a natural turf as fine as that of a nobleman's lawn, is encamped the Big Horn and Yellowstone Expedition. Ostensibly hostile to the Sioux Indians, whose continued depredations in violation of the treaty of 1868 are only equalled by the encroachments of the whites upon their territory—its practical result will be to open to settlement this magnificent grazing and agricultural section, and to the gold seeker the long hidden riches of the Black Hills and Big Horn regions.

The covetousness of the white man must be again gratified, and thus the history of the aborigines since the discovery of America, is one constant repetition. "Westward the course of Empire takes its course," and nothing can stay its progress. The bravest and most powerful of their race, the Sioux have more successfully than any other tribe resisted and returned our aggressions. They still possess hunting grounds equalling an empire in extent, though greatly diminished since the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad and the approach of civilization. It is to be still further reduced. Their destiny, however sad, is foretold and inevitable. The Caucasian must reign supreme throughout the land.

But do not allow me to *task* your sympathies. The Sioux have never been conquered: and our vast frontier with its millions of live stock, its ranches, and its thousands of men, women and innocent children will never be safe from the incursions of its savage foes, until they are thoroughly subdued and confined to reservations The accomplishment of this is the object of the present expedition, of the progress of which agreeably to my promise, I shall keep you informed.

At Fort Fetterman—established the base of supplies and point of concentration—the organization was announced as follows:

Brig. Gen. George Crook, Commanding.
Capt. A. H. Nickerson, 23rd Inf., A. A. A. G.
1st Lieut. J. G. Bourke, 3rd Cav., A. D. C.
Capt. W. S. Stanton, Corps Engineers, Chief Engineer.
Capt. J. V. Furey, A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster.
1st Lieut. J. W. Bubb, 4th Inf., Commissary.
Asst. Surgeon Al. Hartsuff, Medical Director.
Lieut. Col. W. B. Royal, 3rd Cav., commanding the Cavalry, comprising fifteen companies, —five of the Second and ten of the Third regiment—his staff consisting of
2nd Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3rd Cav., Adjutant.
2nd Lieut. Chas. Morton, 3rd Cav., A.A.Q.M. and A. C. S.
A. A. Surgeon C. R. Stevens, Medical Director.
Maj. Alex. Chambers, 4th Inf., commanding five companies—two of the Fourth and three of the Ninth Regiment. 1st Lieut. H. Secton, 4th Inf., Adjutant, A. A. A. Q. and A. C. S., and Asst. Surgeon J. M. Patsky, Medical Director.
Capt. G. M. Randall, 23rd Inf., commanding Washakies' band of one hundred Snake or Shoshone Indians, and one hundred and seventy-five Crows under Old Crow, Medicine Crow and Mountain Feather.

Three guides—Baptiste Paurrier, a Frenchman, Lewis Richaras, a half-breed Sioux. and Frank Gruard, a Kanaka, complete our *personnel*; and there are one hundred and fifty six-mule wagons, and five pack trains of seventy-five mules each, for transportation.

Leaving Fetterman on the 29th of May, the expedition has since camped on Sage Creek, South and North Forks of Cheyenne River, Dry Fork of Powder River, at Old Fort Reno, on Crazy Woman's Fork and Clear Creek, at old Fort Phil. Kearney, on Prairie Dog Creek, Tongue River in Montana, and here, where until last night, we have been awaiting the Crows and Snakes. With one exception, no incident of special importance has occurred, although numerous episodes of general and invidual interest might be recorded. Much of the country north of Fetterman is barren and uninviting: and on the 1st inst., we encountered a severe snow storm. The nights were bitterly cold. But after passing that dreary extent which the cold and perpetually blowing winds from the Big Horn, render uninviting and destitute of vegetation except a coarse grass, sage and cactus, we came to a fertile, well watered and beautiful region. Trout and pike swarm in the streams; buffalo, elk, deer, antelopes and bear upon the land; and prairie chicken, sage hen, and grouse in the air. It is the sportsman's paradise! For convenience, rattlesnakes are everywhere rather too numerous; and in camp on Tongue River, I found a beautiful specimen with twelve rattles and a button, nicely and cosily coiled up in my bedding. I was, of course, luxuriating upon the ground. Buffalo gnats, too, are a great nuisance. About a million of these tiny insects can make a man's life a burden, in the space of a few seconds, notwithstanding his beautiful surroundings. The country, too, has other drawbacks as well, if I chose to enumerate them. Buffalo chips are often the only fuel, and they must cease, of course, with the buffalo. And then the Indians —the grandest pests of them all! Why the Crows say the Sioux, about the mouth of Tongue River, are as numerous as blades of grass on Goose Creek, and that they are waiting for us. But then they are awful liars! How the small remnant of my sympathy for "Poor Lo" was dissipated when I got to Reno and Phil. Kearney. In 1865 these forts were garrisoned by the present Eighteenth Infantry, which marched across the plains from Fort Leavenworth. They were closely besieged and the troops shot down like wild animals upon every opportunity. At last Capt. Fetterman with Lieutenant Brown and one hundred men were surrounded, while inoffensively guarding a wood train belonging to Phil. Kearney, by over five thousand Sioux and cruelly massacred. Not a man escaped. The posts were established for the protection of the overland route to Montana, but principally through the influence of the all-powerful Indian Ring were shamefully abandoned. Monuments and headstones were erected by the survivors to the memory of their dead comrades, and the troops of this expedition were the first to return and view the work of savage malignity and hate. Of course the posts had been destroyed by fire and their graveyards horribly desecrated. Fences were burnt, monuments removed, mounds erased, and their headstones riddled by bullets and split into unrecognizable fragments. Poor Fetterman and Brown chose death by each other's hand—for which they each reserved a last charge—rather than a horrible torture and living mutilation by their devilish captors. In Wyoming Territory the Government has erected two forts in their honor—and this is glory in Indian warfare!

There is an enormous amount of weather manufactured here, and it would puzzle "Old Probabilities" himself to predict one minute what will be its state the next. At night one invariably freezes and occasionally the mercury congeals to such an extent that it never thaws in the thermometer tube. Again, unless such frigidity be chronic for a time, you are liable to have a tropical sun peel your nose in the most beautiful manner during the next day. Anthills and grasshoppers are also upon a grander scale than elsewhere, except in South Africa. One of these days, the Representative of the Big Horn District will lobby a Northern Pacific Railroad Bill through, that will eclipse all traditions of Credit Mobilier.

But I am forgetting our skirmish. On the 9th inst., in the evening, while encamped upon Tongue River, in Montana, we were suddenly surprised by a lively fusilade from about two hundred Sioux in the rocky bluffs on the opposite side of the river. As I have said, vegetation of large growth is exceedingly scarce; and while intent upon supporting a huge cottonwood tree, between me and the enemy, I had an excellent view of the whole affair. The bullets whistled fiercely but harmlessly past me, whilst I witnessed the fording of the stream by the 1st Battalion, Third Cavalry, and the gallant manner in which it dislodged and put to flight our lurking and cowardly enemy. They carried off their dead and wounded—if there were any. We had one Sergeant wounded in the arm, and a private in the thigh—both very slightly: also, three horses and a mule killed. Our position having proved insecure, we moved up the river to this point. Probably the only man in the command who is indifferent to death is our daring guide, Frank Gruard, and he is *in love*! His life has been one of adventure. A native of the Sandwich Islands, he came to Montana when a youth; and there, while carrying the mail, was captured by Sitting Bull, in whose village he met *Pe-ta-oa*, or the White Cow, a princess, although a white woman, taken prisoner when too young to now retain any knowledge of the event. She is ignorant of her condition, beautiful, is respected by the tribe, and reciprocates Frank's ardent attachment. Hence it is win or die with him.

Last night we had a grand council and a war dance. To-morrow we move rapidly northward carrying with us only what our horses can transport, to attack the Sioux at the mouth of the Tongue. A steamboat, with stores, is expected on the Yellowstone. Gen. Terry is advancing from the east and Colonel Gibbon from the west. If fortune favors us, the redskins are ours!

A Hundred Extinct Volcanoes.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* gives the following in an account of a recent meeting of the Academy of Science of that city. Dr. Harkness spoke of discoveries made by himself in parts of Plumas and Lassen counties, little known hitherto. A tract of country containing about eight thousand square miles, he described, not only as volcanic, but showing traces of recent volcanic action, and having within its limits one hundred extinct volcanoes. A large crater on the dividing line of the two counties had dammed up the lake, giving it a new outlet, and spreading its waters over an area of three square miles. The volcanic cone is higher than Vesuvius. Ashes and scoriæ are scattered all down its sides. In different parts of the lake are stumps of trees, some of them forty-five feet in height and showing above the surface. Some of them, standing on the lava, are only partially burned through, indicating that the matter ejected from the volcano was not all in a melted state. In other places occur round cavities, which were sounded by Dr. Harkness and his party, and stumps found at the bottom. Higher up, the trees, though untouched by the lava, were burned by the heat. The growth of a portion of the trees since the eruption shows about twenty-five annular rings. The lava from the volcano covers about one hundred square miles. An old resident on Red Bluff, who was in the neighborhood in 1853, told the doctor that he saw a bright sheet of flame rising from the mountain, which continued during his entire stay. Shaved Head, an old Indian of the Mill Creek tribe, says that in his youth the region was alive with volcanoes in active and violent eruption.

Peace shows itself more in patience than in judgment; so it is better to be unjustly accused than to accuse others, even with justice,—*St. Martin.*

MARVELOUS JUGGLING.

The Incredible Feats of Some Oriental Magicians.

A juggler brought forth, says a Madras correspondent of the London *Times*, a ball of fine twine and unwound about fifty yards of it in a coil in his hand; this coil he cut through with a knife at each end of its diameter; then, doubling the several lengths, he cut them through again, and repeated the operation until the twine had been divided into pieces not exceeding four inches in length. Taking up these disjecta, he put them in the lad's mouth and bade him swallow them, which, after some effort, he to all appearance, did. Then, asking one of the company for a pen-knife, the man obviously made an incision in the skin of the lad's stomach. From this he picked out, with the point of the knife, the end of the thread; this thread he pulled forth, at first gently, then faster, then hand over hand, until he had coiled down on the ground a continuous length of about 106 yards of wet sewing thread. This, if a deception, was a marvelous one; for the operation had all the appearance and tokens of reality, since the skin of the stomach was slightly raised round the orifice through which the thread was evidently drawn.

Our friends were fairly puzzled, and, to add to their perplexity, the operator cut off the thread close to the skin, and placed a piece of sticking plaster over it, leaving it to be inferred that the supply of thread was unlimited, and could be drawn upon to order."

"Master, give me a piece of money," said he who appeared to be the principal juggler, suddenly speaking in English to Mr. Hawthorne.

"Why?" asked the latter, taking a rupee from his pocket and handing it to the man.

"Good rupee!" said the man, jerking the coin into the air with a sharp fillip of his thumb-nail, and drawing the true ring from the metal.—"Good rupee! Master sure can hold him tight in his hand, so he cannot run away?"

"To be sure I can," replied the young gentleman.

"Master, try then," said the juggler, taking Mr. Hawthorne's left hand, and placing the rupee on the palm of it. He then requested him to place the palm of his right hand over the coin, to close both hands tightly, and not to let the money by any means escape.

Thoroughly determined on that point, our young friend pressed his hands together till he was red in the face.

"Master quite sure got money in his hand?" asked the juggler.

"Quite," was the reply.

"Can feel him, Master?"

"Yes."

The juggler took the gentleman's two hands between his own, and muttered some cabalistic words: then blowing upon them and giving them a heavy shake, he asked with a grin, "Can feel him now, Master?"

Starting from his chair with a bound, and, we are sorry to record it, with an oath, the young Englishman, with an affrighted look, unclasped his hands, and there fell on the floor beneath, not the rupee, but a lively, wriggling, little brown snake, about fifteen inches long, which made immediately for the legs of Capt. McTurk.

Now this gentleman, who under ordinary circumstances was as bold as a lion, by no means relished, or was prepared for, an encounter with the devil, of whom he doubtless believed the approaching reptile was the incarnation; so, hastily tossing both legs high up in the air, the worthy captain lost his balance, and together with his chair, came heavily to the ground, though, fortunately, with no serious consequences, beyond a broken back—of the chair, we mean.

The worthy skipper soon picked himself up, and seeing that the snake had been captured by the lad round whose arm it was now entwined, joined in the general laugh, and seated himself again in another chair that was placed for him.

"Master, take this rupee again," said the juggler, offering the coin to Mr. Hawthorne with, it must be confessed, a regretful look.

"By Jupiter! no," said the gentleman; "you have fairly earned it, besides—"

"It might turn into a snake again, in your pocket, you were going to say, Hawthorne," said Mr. Kemp. "Come confess."

"Well, there's no knowing what that imp of darkness might not do, after what we have witnessed," replied his friend.

An empty flower pot was now placed upon the floor by the juggler, who requested that his comrade might be allowed to bring up some garden mold from the little plot of ground below. Permission being accorded, the man went, and in two minutes returned with a small quantity of fresh earth, tied up in a corner of his chudder, which was deposited in the flower-pot and lightly pressed down. Taking from the basket a dry mango-stone, and handing it to the company that they might examine it and satisfy themselves that it was really what it seemed to be, the juggler scooped out a little earth from the centre of the flower-pot and placed the stone in the cavity. He then turned the earth lightly over it, and, having poured a little water over the surface, shut the flower-pot out of view by means of a sheet thrown over a small triangle.

And now, amid a full chorus of voices and the rat-tat-tat accompaniment of the taber, the stone germinated; presently a section of the cloth was drawn aside, and gave to view the tender shoot, characterized by the two long leaves of a blackish-brown color. The cloth was re-adjusted, and the incantation resumed. Not long was it, however, before the cloth was a second time drawn aside, and it was then seen that the two first leaves had given place to several green ones, and the plant now stood nine or ten inches high. A third time, and the foliage was much thicker, the sapling being about thirteen to fourteen inches in height. A fourth time, and the little miniature tree, now about eighteen inches in height, had ten or twelve mangoes about the size of walnuts hanging about its branches. Finally, after the lapse of three or four minutes, the cloth was altogether removed, and the fruit, having attained the perfection of size, though not maturity, was plucked, and handed to the spectators, and, on being tested, was found to be approaching ripeness, being "sweetly acid." This concluded the entertainment, and the jugglers, having been handsomely rewarded, made their obeisance and retired well pleased.

Jews of England.

The Langham Magazine gives a most interesting account in its last issue of the Jews in England, from whom they chiefly descend:

The Jews of England, it appears, constitute three distinct bodies, called respectively, the Shepardim, or Spanish and Portuguese Jews; the Ashkenazim, or German and Polish Jews; and the West London Congregation of British Jews. It must be understood that these communities do not form distinct sects. There is no difference between them in dogma, creed or belief, and with very few exceptions, which will be explained further on, they practice the same religious observances, with no more dissimilarity than may be seen between any two parish churches. In fact the disagreements separating these Jewish bodies are of less importance than diversity of views existing in the bosom of the Church of England, leaving out of question the serious discrepancies dividing the establishment from other sects of Christianity. Nevertheless for reasons that will be understood hereafter, each of the three Jewish communities of Great Britain possess a complete autonomy in religious, educational and charitable matters.—Each one is governed by its own laws, by its own secular authorities and by its own spiritual chief. Each one relieves its own poor when needed, buries its own dead. Yet the members of the various bodies live in amity and concord together, working harmoniously in the cause of charity, education and progress, and heartily co-operating in continual efforts to raise physically and mentally the condition of their race. The first Jews who came to this country from Holland, under the reign of Charles I, were descended from Israelites who had emigrated thither from Spain and Portugal. They called themselves Sephardia, from a Hebrew word signifying Spaniards. They were mostly men of wealth and ancient lineage; men, for that period, of refinement and education. They founded a synagogue, brought over a rabbi from Holland, and established a Jewish congregation with stringent laws. A constitution was framed, which was handed from father to son, and which exists to the present day, with only such changes as were rendered imperative by progress of enlightenment and the exigencies of the modern nations. The Portugese Jews were the Tories of Judaism; they felt as much reluctance to introduce even the most moderate reform as the Wellington Ministry in granting Catholic emancipation. Perhaps they were guided by Spanish traditions; certainly for a long time they were averse to popular government. Their authorities ruled with kindly yet very tight hand, and the Jewish elders could not lightly look over disobedience. The restrictions imposed by their own chiefs upon the Jews on their re-establishment in England may have been necessary in those days, but would sound somewhat strange to our ears. It is certain that until our own times very little latitude was allowed by the Portuguese elders to those under their guidance; by an unbending rigidity they lost from their community such a man as Isaac Disraeli, and they contributed to the rise of a schism among their own body. Yet they were glorious men in their way, those ancient Sephardiam leaders; noble minded, generous, philanthropic, and, in more instances, truly devout men and firm believers in the traditions of their race, they stand out before us like the figures of the old French Huguenots—honorable, loyal, and staunch to their religion, even to the verge of intollerance. From such families have descended families that have become part of the landed gentry of Great Britain. To the old records of the Brevis Marks Synagogue do we trace the history of Bernal, Ricardo, Lopes, Basevi, Uzielli, Disraeli, Lausada; among the dark, earnest, unbending leaders of the Sephardim do we find the ancestors of the late Sir Cullington Eardly, of General d'Aguilar, of the late Sir Francis Head, of the late Lord Galway, and of others the names of which would take too long to enumerate.

Impression of the Frozen Regions.

In the McGahan's "Under the Northern Lights," we find the following eloquent description of the impressions produced on the mind by the contemplation of the frozen regions:

"The islands of North Sumerset and the Prince of Wales Land, between which we are sailing, are mere heaps of stones and boulders. For hundreds of miles in every direction it is the same. The whole north coast of America, from Berhing's Strait to Hudson Bay, with the great Archipelago north of it, is nothing but stone and rock and ice, not only without a tree or shrub, or blade of grass, but without even a handful of earth to hide its savage nakedness. The water is ice, and the land is rock, the sea is a frozen copse, the earth a bare, grinning skeleton, that meets you everywhere, that seizes you in its bony clasp, and will not let you go; the skeleton of a dead world * * *

Nature never smiles here. In sunshine or shadow, in light or shade, she is always gloomy and taciturn. When the sun comes out bright and warm, as it sometimes does, tinging the bare, bleak rocks with a melancholy yellow, she is silent, sad and mournful; when the gray, leaden clouds are drawn over the sky like a dripping canopy, she is silent, sombre threatening; always gloomy, stern, inexorable, implacable. She shows here no rich carpet of grass and flowers to delight and refresh our eyes; no field of waving grain; no grand old forest, with its ocean of green foliage; no rustle of leaves whispering their mysterious secrets, no murmur of life and love and joy. Her voices are hushed, her smile is gone, her face is cold. We are used to a smiling, beauteous earth, clothed in verdure and flower, that opens her arms to us, that warms us on her breast, that gives us life, warmth, and plenty. Here we are like children looking on the pale, cold face of a dead mother; we are struck with terror. There is something fearful in the rigid features that were so full of expression, in the closed eyes that beamed no more; in the still hands that moved not—a strange, dreadful mystery which appals. This is the first impression. It is succeeded by something far more fearful and terrible—a feeling I have tried to annalyze without success. It is as though you gradually began to perceive a sinister meaning —a darker signification in this lonely world. You begin to feel that it is endowed with a sullen kind of life—sombre intelligence that you vainly try to comprehend. You feel that something terrible has happened here or is going to happen.

Important to the Young.

Everyone should practice economy in youth. Upon that and the habits incident to its cultivation depends the future of each individual. If it is practiced diligently, a few years of hard work will suffice to enable the party to engage in business on his own account and escape the Sisyphus-like task of hum-drum labor from day to day in presence of impending want. Every dollar saved and properly invested in youth will realize from four to five times its amount before the fiftieth year comes. Practically, a dollar should be five times as precious to the young man as to the old, seeing that he has so much longer to live, and that it will go so far towards determining the character of his work, and the absoluteness of his labor. For every dollar that he saves he may spend five times as much when he grows up to matured man-hood and finds himself in the condition to which a generous outlay of money will be more natural, becoming and congenial.

If on the contrary, he spends what he earns, lives fully up to the receipts of his labor, and wastes profigately what ought to be circumspectly invested, he cuts down the tree which might afford him shade by and by when the sun is high and the heat sweltering. He sells years of ease and independence for moments of unsubstantial and fleeting pleasures, and mortgages his strength to enervating toil and his life to the arbitrary control of the exacting taskmaster. He lives from hand to mouth, forever in dread that penury, which follows hard upon his heels, will overtake him; and when the chilling blast of winter of life comes, at length, they find him prematurely decayed, weighed down by a burden of care, the elasticity gone from his step, the shadow of hope departed from his heart; want, in a hundred shapes assailing him, and he still bewailing what he chooses to call the hard fate that has pursued him from youth up.

Economy, like the faith of the Christian, is founded upon the assurance that by self-denial, for a little while, you shall obtain manifold reward afterward. This assurance is real and manifest. How much easier and more pleasant then, to practice it when you are young, strong and vigorous, and may do so voluntary, than when you are old, prematurely decayed and decrepit, and must do so from necessity, cruel want and chilling penury!—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

Why a Silver Dollar cannot buy a Gold One.

The silver question has risen to such a height that it is perplexing the nations with fear of troublesome change in their monetary systems.

The case is simple enough. The deposits of this metal brought to light in the Rocky Mountains by the discovery of the famous Comstock lode some years ago, called the serious attention of several European nations, notably Germany and Holland, where silver was the standard, to the subject. The sharp financiers of the Netherlands, about the time when gold was discovered in great quantities in California and Australia, thought they foresaw that gold was going to be increasingly plentiful instead of silver, and that the relationship in value between the two precious metals was to be changed in favor of silver. In order to be wise in time, they seized the exigency by the forelock, and changed their standard to silver; and thus they stood, all Germany with them, till the Comstock lode discoveries again alarmed them with the prospective excess of silver. They accordingly hastened to repair their error, and went back to the gold standard. The result is, that silver having been turned out of its old homes in vast quantities, and the supply being rapidly augmented by the amazing products of the bonanza mines, a sort of panic has taken place in the metal and the price has rapidly fallen.—Since January, 1874, only a little over two years ago, it has gone down about fourteen per cent. In other words, a silver dollar that a few years ago would buy a gold one, will now fail of doing it to the extent of fourteen cents. Measured by gold, the silver dollar is worth now only eighty-six cents.—N. Y. *Sun.*

Living Through the Years Again.

In a certain farm house, twenty years ago, a great blank book was kept and labelled "The Home Journal." Every night somebody made an entry it. Father set down the sale of the calves, or mother the cutting of the baby's eye-tooth; or perhaps Jenny wrote a full account of the sleighing party last night, or Bob the proceedings of the Phi Beta Club, or Tom scrawled, "Tried my new gun. Bully,—shot into the fence and Johnson's old cat." On towards the middle of the book there was an entry of Jenny's marriage, and one of the younger girls had added a description of the bridesmaids' dresses, and long afterward there was written in Bob's trembling hand, "This day father died." There was a blank of many months after that. But nothing could have served better to bind that family of headstrong boys and girls together than the keeping of this book. They come back to the old homestead now, men and women with grizzled hair, to see their mother, who is still living, and turning over its pages reverently, with many a hearty laugh or the tears coming into their eyes. It is their childhood come back again in visible shape.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

The Reason Why.

The Baltimore *Gazette's* explanation of the nomination at Cincinnati is that the prominent men of the Radical party are all so objectionable or odious or corrupt, that the only thing left was to seek for one obscure and but little known. Of the nominee it says:

"Concerning Mr. Hayes, we have not a great deal to say at present. He certainly will not make so strong a candidate as Blaine, and he is infinitely weaker than Bristow. He has no great services, no great talents, no strong personal following to help him. The only votes he will get are the thick and thin partisans who would support the nominee whoever he might be. He had no hold on the independent voter. Altogether Mr. Hayes is a poor standard bearer to follow Lincoln and Grant. Those men were elected because they were known; Hayes is nominated because he is unkuown."

Prudent and active men, who know their strength and use it with limit and circumspection, alone go far in the affairs of the world.—*Goethe.*

CARE OF THE FEET.—Concerning this subject the *Scientific American* very truly says: Many are careless in the keeping of the feet. If they wash them once a week they think they are doing well. They do not consider that the largest pores are located in the bottom of the foot, and that the most offensive matter is discharged through the pores. They wear stockings from the beginning to the end of the week without change, which become perfectly saturated with offensive matter. Ill health is generated by such ill treatment of the feet. The pores are not only repellants but absorbents, and fetid matter, to a greater or less extent, is taken back into the system. The feet should be washed every day, with pure water only, as well as the armpits, from which an offensive odor is also emitted, unless daily ablution is practiced. Stockings should not be worn more than a day or two at a time. They may be worn one day, and then aired and sunned, and worn another day, if necessary.

HOW THEY HANG A MAN IN CHINA.—I observed one mode of capital punishment known as the "cage." The cage used was between two and three feet square, and over six high. Near the bottom was a close plank floor. The four sides were open-work of plank palings. The planks composing the cover were made to fit around a man's neck close enough to hang him. The condemned man was put into this cage, his head projecting above, the cover fitting around his neck, and under his feet a number of bricks, one above the other, just high enough to enable him to stand on tiptoe. When this position, from weariness, becomes unendurable, his only relief was to hang by the neck. The design is to make a man suffer as much as possible but not to kill him too quickly. Usually after a criminal has been standing thus for a day or so, one of the bricks is removed, and then another, until he hangs by his neck altogether. It is said that a strong man ordinarily will endure this torture several days before life becomes extinct.

Care of Young Trees.

After young trees are properly pruned, the most they require during the first season is good mellow culture, and when hot dry weather comes on, mulching. This should not be omitted. It protects the soil against sudden changes and extremities of the temperature, and from the excessive loss of moisture. A large proportion of trees that die every Summer might be saved by mulching. There are various kinds of material, accessible to every tree grower, that may be used for mulching. Partially rotten straw, grass, weeds, tan-bark, chip-manure, sawdust, or, in the absence of other material, boards or cobble-stones. Anything that will partially arrest the fierce rays of the sun and prevent too great evaporation of moisture will be of benefit to the tree. It is also a good plan to watch the growth of the young tree and attend to the shaping of the head. This is best done, perhaps, by pinching off the terminal bud of such branches as are disposed to grow out of proportion, and to pinch off such laternal shoots as may threaten to make the head too thick; there is no better time to remove superabundant shoots than in their infancy.

Trees on Which Mistletoe Grows.

Observing an article on the mistletoe question, I thought it might not be unacceptable to your readers if I name a few trees on which it may be seen growing with us—namely: The common lime, whitethorn, common maple, black poplar, oak, wild crab, and a variety of sycamore seen growing rather extensively in Canada (one example of which we have here in the pleasure grounds,) but the specific name is lost; and I may also mention that there is a bush of mistletoe growing out of one of the standard apple trees in the kitchen garden, about two and a half feet in diameter, produced from seeds inserted in the bark about twelve or thirteen years since by my predecessor. The tree is about twenty years old from the graft.—And as to the question of injury to the tree on account of the mistletoe, I can affirm, as far as this instance is concerned that the branch on which it is growing is most luxuriant and healthy on the tree; how it may hereafter affect the tree remains to be seen. As to the limes and whitethorns more especially, I can say we have some trees in the park so smothered with parasitic growth, that at first sight it is almost difficult to determine which is the apparent plant by looking at the upper portions only.—H. W. Warren (Eng.) *Journal of Horticulture.*

ROUEN DUCKS.—In color they resemble the wild mallard, and their plumage is fully as handsome. The drake's rich green head and neck contrast beautifully with its claret breast. The body-feathers are an ashy gray and the wings are adorned with green bars about an inch wide. The orange-colored feet and legs together with the shiny black tail, complete as handsome a feathered fowl as one would wish to raise. The duck is a beauty, each feather being a handsome brown, penciled on the outer edge with black. With regard to size the Rouens are the largest of any of the duck family. The writer has one young pair, nearly a year old, which is in good condition, and raises the scales at twenty pounds.

RENEWING STRAWBERRY BEDS.—A good way to renew an old strawberry bed, is to cut out with a hoe, as soon as the plants have done fruiting, enough plants to leave them growing about two feet apart. Then take a fork—a potato fork is best—and loosen up the ground all over the bed, breaking the lumps, and leaving it soft and smooth; and very soon the runners will grow out and cover the ground.—Sometimes it is best to guide the runners to vacant places, and set them by taking a garden trowel and covering them at the joints with earth first sinking them about half an inch below the surface of the soil. In the fall the bed will probably contain more plants than ought to grow in it, and they should be thinned out to stand about eight inches apart, or further if you choose. Some varieties bear well when growing close, and some do not. The rule is generally not to allow the plants to bear over two years before renewing them. The advantage of renewing in this way is, that you get a full crop of fruit every season on the same bed.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

FIFTY CENTS.

We will send the PRESS till the end of the Presidential campaign to NEW SUBSCRIBERS, for **FIFTY CENTS.**

We have not a single subscriber on our list now who has not influence enough to procure at least an additional one,—many could procure half-a-dozen without much trouble.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.

ZEBULON B. VANCE,

OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,

OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THOMAS S. KENAN,

OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,

OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.

JAMES M. WORTH,

OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL L. LOVE,

OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,

OF JOHNSON.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

FOR CONGRESS.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,

OF IREDELL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

WALTER L. STEELE,

OF RICHMOND.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

ALERED M. SCALES,

OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,

OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

ELECTORS.

2D DISTRICT—JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " F. C. ROBBINS.
6TH " R. P. WARING.
7TH " W. B. GLENN.

Party Organization.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party it was

Resolved, 1 That the Chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the Secretary of this Committee the name and post office address of each member of the same.

2. That each member of the several Congressional Committees be requested to report his name and address in like manner; and also to take notice that he is ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee.

3. That this Committee urgently calls on the Conservative people of North Carolina, who favor reform in State and national affairs, to form without delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the Secretary of this Committee.

4. That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. A. COX, Chm'n.

S. A. ASHE, Sec'y.

The St. Louis Convention.

This week we place the names of SAMUEL J. TILDEN and THOMAS A. HENDRICKS at the head of our columns, being the ticket nominated by the Conservative-Democratic National Convention, at St. Louis, last week. A better ticket could not have been selected, and it is received with rejoicing all over the country. The ticket is bound to be elected, and then the country will rejoice with exceeding joy.

In another column we give the proceedings of the Convention in brief, and sketches of our noble standard bearers, which will be read with interest.

Tilden and Hendricks and Vance Clubs are forming throughout the State,—the ball is in motion.

STILL THEY COME.—Fourteen new subscribers on Tuesday last, and thirteen scattering during the week. Come on, gentlemen, we have room on our books for a few more. The political prospect is bright and brightening.

THANKS to R. T. Fulgum, publisher, for an approved and handsomely gotten up pamphlet copy of the International Exhibition Guide for the Southern States.

A Voice from New York.

The New York *Sun*, one of the leading papers, and classed among those having the largest circulation, says:

"We can never have an honest Government until the officers who handle the public money are not only held to a rigid responsibility, but are also kept from the possibility or temptation of profuseness and corruption by appropriations so close to the necessary expenditures of the Government that there will be no margin for electioneering purposes.

This enforced fasting from their lon-practiced thievery of the public funds, the Republican officials bitterly resent. Therefore it is that Grant and the Senate are trying to bully the House into backing out of their timely economy. The people are behind the popular branch of Congress, while ninety-four thousand bondholders cheer on the obstructionist Senate."

We give political extracts from northern papers to show our readers how the wind blows. The *reform tide* is setting in, and in the course of a few months the whole country will be wide awake, and the battle cry of *Tilden and Hendricks* will sweep the country, leaving *Grantism* under the Hays' cloak, nowhere.

In succeeding numbers of the *Press* we will give the sentiments of the Democratic press and prominent statesmen of the country, in regard to the situation.—The whole country is shouting aloud for retrenchment and reform.

Stand Firm.

In order to draw the attention of the good, honest, well-meaning Republican people from the fraud, thievery and corruption of the leaders or heads of that party, the little cross-roads politicians have been taught to utter a number of stereotyped phrases, which they, parrot-like, use on every convenient occasion.—But they forget to tell that the Democratic Congress has unearthed the corruptions, frauds and roguery which the leaders of the Republican party have carefully concealed for a number of years, and that the Administration and leading Republican members of Congress have thrown many obstacles in the way of bringing the perpetrators of huge frauds and swindles to justice.

The good people, will, however, not forget, that the House also proposes, by cutting down salaries and reducing the number of office-holders, to effect a saving, according to the N. Y. *Herald's* estimate, amounting in all to the large sum of $40,000,000, equal to nearly $1 a head of our whole population. This can be done without embarrassing the public service, and indeed it can be confidently said that if there were time to examine the estimates thoroughly it would not be difficult to save $20,000,000 more.

CHEER UP!—The Conservative Democrats are gradually getting control of the government at Washington. Mr. Geo. W. Adams, the able correspondent of the New York *World*, has been drawn for the grand jury in that city, where, we have no doubt, he will prove a terror to the rogues who have been plundering the government.

"TILDEN, HENDRICKS AND REFORM."—In this sign and under this banner we will conquer.

The leading papers of both parties, generally unite in declaring the Conservative Democratic nominations and platform very strong.

SWEPSON.—The trial of George W. Swepson for fatally shooting A. G. Moore, is in progress, and will probably continue this week.

The last of the Lowery gang, George Applewhite, has been released from custody. The Supreme Court decides that the amnesty act of 1870-'71 covers his case.

The Milton *Chronicle* says: The engineer a few days ago discovered a white man sitting on the track near the bridge at Barksdale's with his hands holding up his bowed down head, as if he were asleep or in a brown study. The man heeded no alarm given, and didn't move until the train was stopped and Capt. Flournoy had him rolled off the track.

The extensive tobacco manufacturing establishment of Blackwell & Co., at Durham, has been assessed by the United States government for the sum of $9,000, being arrearages for taxes upon their business, including scraps, stems, &c., not reported by them, because not considered legitimate subjects of taxation.—Other establishments in that place have been assessed in equal proportion for similar cause.

☞ This space is reserved for Dr. Bull's medical notices.

Stokes County.

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.—At the Mass Meeting of the Conservative party of Stokes County, held in Danbury, on Tuesday of last Superior Court, it was resolved that a County Convention be held in the Court House, in Danbury, on Monday, the 7th day of August, 1876, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature and county offices, and that each Township hold a meeting, during the month of July, to select delegates to the County Convention, and that the county Executive Committee give notice thereof.—Therefore, in accordance with the above, there will be a meeting in each Township at the following times and places, to-wit:

Yadkin,	D. N. Dalton's	Tuesday, July	18
Quaker Gap,	Francisco,	Friday, "	21
Peters Creek,	Lawsonville,	Saturday, "	22
Snow Creek,	A. L. Alley's,	Tuesday "	25
Beaver Island,	Widow Mitchell's	Friday, "	28
Sauratown,	Walnut Cove,	Saturday, "	29
Meadow,	Joel F. Hill's	Tuesday August	1.

We hope the Conservatives of each Township will take an interest and attend their respective meetings and select their delegates, so that all parts of the county will be represented in the Convention on the 7th of Agust. Now is the time to commence, as this is an important year in our political history. The above times for the meetings were selected, as they begin also the Sheriff's public days.

BY COUNTY COMMITTEE.

June 26, 1875, 27 2 t.

Platform of the National Conservative-Democratic Party.

THE PLATFORM.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this Convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty for the Democracy of the whole country.

We do hereby reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union; our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government; in absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principles of republics; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of Church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct, unvexed by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these first conditions of human happiness and hope, we behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history. But while upholding the bond of our Union and the great charter of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the Union eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a secession of States, but now to be saved from a corrupt centralism, which after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpet bag tyrannies, has honey-combed the offices of the Federal Government itself with incapacity, waste, and fraud; infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor.

We denounce the failure, for all these eleven years, to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. We then denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal-tender notes and squandered four times this sum in useless expense, without accumulating any reserve for ther redemption. We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which during eleven years of peace has made no advance towards resumption; that instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and, while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.

We demand a judicous system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation to assure the whole world of its perfect ability, and its perfect readiness, to meet any promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system, well devised, and above all intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public, and inspiring general confidence—would, from the day of its adoption, bring healings on its wings to all our harrassed industries, and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures, and the mechanical arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its national sources the prosperity of the people.

Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly four thousand articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretence. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising of the revenue; it has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas; it has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture, or industry; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury; it obstructs the process of production and wastes the fruits of labor; it promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense—Federal, State and municipal. Our Federal taxation has swollen from $60,000,000 gold, in 1860, to $450,000,000 currency, in 1870; or, in one decade from less than $5 per head to more than $18 per head. Since the peace, the people have paid to their tax-gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a vigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the Government. Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands and their diversions from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil. Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of the Republican Congress and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race, recrossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and in fact now by law denied citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the traditions of progressive civilization, nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty of the liberty-loving German, and tolerates the revival of the Coolie trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men, hired to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation by Congress, within a constitutional limitation, as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race. Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the elections; lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it: the false issue with which they would rekindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment and support belongs exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation, and resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect, or creed, and without contributing from the treasury to any of the false issues by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples, once unnaturally estranged, but now re-united to one indivisible Republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to a change at every election—be a prize fought for at the ballot-box—be a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again professions falsified in the performance attest that the party in power can work out no salutary or practical reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice-President, judges, senators, representatives, Cabinet officers—these and all others are the peoples' servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust. When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace to and censure of a Vice-President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; three senators profiting secretly by their votes as law makers; five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched, or enriching his friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department; an ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's private Secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misdemeanors, the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infest the body politic, and thereby making no change of men or party, we can get no change of measures and no reform.

All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of sixteen years' ascendency of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by the Republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by Republicans themselves; but their reformers are voted down in convention and displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of honest votes is powerless to resist the 80,000 office-holders,—its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of Administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of members and of men.

The reading was frequently interrupted by applause. The denunciation of the Resumption Act and demand for its repeal was received with especial favor.

The Democratic Ticket.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES OF OUR CANDIDATES.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of the State of New York, and Democratic nominee for the Presidency, was born at New Lebanon, in Columbia county, in the year 1814. His father, Elam Tilden, was a farmer and merchant in New Lebanon, and a man of very considerable local influence. He was a neighbor and friend of President Van Buren, whose political as well as personal confidence he shared until his death. He also lived in friendly correspondence with most of the eminent Democrats of that day, including Gov. Marcy, Michael Hoffman, Gov. Tomkins, Col. Young, Governor Wright, Comptroller Flagg, Chancellor Livingston, and men of that class, with all of whom his son Samuel was very early brought into confidential relations. Gov. Tilden commenced his collegiate studies in Yale College in 1837, and completed them in the University of New York. In the year 1844, in connection with John L. O'Sullivan, he established the newspaper called the *Daily News*, in the city of New York, which, under his editorial direction and management, is understood to have exerted a decisive influence upon the election of President Polk. In 1846 he was elected to the Assembly from the city of New York, and in the same year was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of that year. In the latter body he occupied a conspicuous position on the committees upon Canals and Finance, and proved himself already one of the most discreet and capable statesmen of his age in the country. In 1855 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for Attorney General. In 1867 he was chosen chairman of the Democratic State Committee and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. In this latter body he was also a prominent member of the Committee on Finances. During all these years, since 1844, Mr. Tilden had been gradually rising to the front rank of the legal profession, and was finally recognized as the first railroad lawyer in the United States. In the case of the contested election of Comptroller Flagg, Mr. Tilden was associated with Mr. Evarts and Charles O'Conor in sustaining the validity of the return in favor of Mr. Flagg as comptroller. There is no doubt that the marvelous ingenuity, the inexhaustible resource, and indefatigable energy which he displayed in this case, decided its fate. Mr. O'Connor was heard to remark to one of his friends, that Mr. Tilden's argument in that case was the most remarkable intellectual effort he had ever witnessed. The years 1869, 1870 and 1871 were consecrated almost exclusively to the organization of a systematic attack upon the corrupt influences which had taken possession of the New York city government, and which were acquiring a controlling influence in State legislation. Mr. Tilden was the leading spirit of the New York Bar Association, which proved to be one of his most effective auxiliaries; he went to the Assembly again to secure the legislation that was needed to bring the transgressors to justice; he conducted the investigations which led to the exposure of their crimes, the rescue of the Comptroller's office from their power, and ultimately the arrest, flight or imprisonment of all who had been prominent in the misgovernment and plunder of the city. Though at the time the official head of the party of this State, he openly announced in the State Convention that he should oppose any nominee of the corruptionists; should neglect no means of destroying their powers in the legislative bodies of the State, and, if the Convention did not deem that "regular," he would "resign as chairman of the Committee and take his place in the ranks of his plundered fellow-citizens and help them fight their battle of emancipation." His appeal was not heard in vain. He was sustained by the country, and in 1874, stood the acknowledged head of the Democratic party in the State of New York, and their obvious and inevitable candidate for Governor, to which office he was elected in November, 1874, by a majority of over 50,000, against a corresponding majority in favor of Governor Dix two years before. His message at the opening of the Legislature in 1875, and his canal message which followed a few weeks later, confirmed the impression which had been formed of his statesmanship and ability, and gave to his name a national fame. The vigor with which he prosecuted the various measures of administrative reform in the State, has led already to an economy of several millions of dollars in our expenditures; it has stopped in a large measure, if not completely, the demoralizing waste on our canals; it has established throughout the State service a new and higher standard of official morality; it promises rapid diminution of our taxes and to emancipate the industry of our State from burdens which threatened to destroy it. Besides occupying a position in the first rank of his profession as a lawyer, Mr. Tilden is one of the most accomplished political economists living. There is no man in our country who has had such a large, varied, and political experience. He commenced his study of politics, a lad of fifteen, at the feet of President Van Buren. From that day to this he has been in direct and confidential intercourse with the highest political authorities of the country, always drawing his information, whether of facts or opinions, from original fountains, and forming his opinions upon all public questions under the sense of responsibility which always attaches to leadership.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

The unanimous nomination of Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, by the Convention for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, was a fitting sequel to the harmonious proceedings. His name fully complements the strength and popularity of the ticket. It was not a surprise to us, but had long been expected. Thomas A. Hendricks was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1819; received a collegiate education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in Indiana. In 1848 he was a Democratic member of the Legislature of that State. In 1850 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention of Indiana, and took a prominent part in the proceedings of that body. Mr. Hendricks, who had now begun to attract a good deal of attention in the State, was elected to the United States House of Representatives, where he served two terms, the last embracing the stormy controversies over the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill. During this struggle Mr. Hendricks invariably acted with the large body of the Democratic party in Congress. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Hendricks was a candidate for re-election to Congress, but a great reaction had swept over the public mind of Indiana on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and he was defeated by Lucien Barbour, a Republican, by 538 majority, in a district which gave Hendricks about 1,200 majority two years before.

Partly because of his excellent qualifications, and partly, no doubt, to compensate him for the loss of his seat in Congress, President Pierce, early in 1855, appointed Mr. Hendricks Commissioner of the General Land Office. He filled this position nearly five years (having been retained by Mr. Buchanan,) discharging its duties with commendable ability, when he resigned, and ran for Governor of Indiana in 1860, being beaten by Henry S. Lane, by a majority of 9,757. In 1868 he was chosen to the United States Senate for six years, his term to expire March 4th, 1869. He took his seat in that body in December, 1863. During the fourteen months that intervened ere the close of the war, Mr. Hendricks took an active part on the Democratic side of the chamber in all the great questions that agitated that body. He did not go to the extreme of such ardent opponents of the war as Powell, of Kentucky, nor was so steady a supporter of war measures as Rice, of Minnesota, but belonged to the class of Democrats of whom Gov. Seymour is a fair type. Since the war Mr. Hendricks, whether in the Senate or acting as Governor of Indiana, has been regarded as one of the foremost Democrats of the country. In 1872 he was nominated for Governor of Indiana, and although the Republicans carried the Legislature and elected the other State officers, so great was his popularity that he was elected by a majority of 1,148. He was the first choice of a large number of delegates and the second choice of many more for President, and had Tilden failed to receive the nomination Hendricks would probably have been chosen. His patriotic sacrifice in accepting the second place with Mr. Tilden will be remembered to his credit in the future. He brings great strength to the ticket, and will no doubt carry Indiana, while the chances are now good for both Illinois and Ohio.

And this in brief is the history of our candidates.

How Mr. Tilden was Nominated.

The following report of the proceedings of the Convention at St. Louis which we take from the Baltimore *Sun* tells briefly the interesting story:

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

Mr. McLean moved to nominate a candidate for President. [Applause.] Adopted.

The roll of States was called to present their nominees. When Delaware was called, Mr. Whitely took the platform and nominated Thos. F. Bayard [cheers], whom he eulogized in glowing terms as a democratic statesman and gentleman. [Applause.]

Mr Williams, of Indiana, presented the name of Gov Thos A Hendricks, of Indiana. [Great applause.] There was no fire in his rear. With him they would carry Indiana by 20,000 votes.

Mr Fuller, of Illinois, seconded Mr Hendrick's nomination eloquently and forcibly.

Mr Campbell, of Tennessee, by instruction of its convention, also seconded Mr Hendricks, under whose lead Tennessee felt more confident of success than under any other.

Mr Abbott, of New Jersey, presented Joel Parker's name in a ringing speech.

When New York was called there was great excitement, cheers and waving of fans. Senator Kernan expressed his sympathy with all that had been said of the gentlemen already presented here, but proceeded to urge the nomination of Mr. Tilden, and assured a guarantee of success in the coming contest. Tilden's name was received with great cheers.

KELLY IN THE RING.

John Kelly, of New York, next took the platform. An attempt was made to hiss him down. A delegate—There seems to be some goose in the hall. Cries of "clear the galleries," but with Kelly's first sentence complete order was restored until some one made the point that he was out of order, unless he intended to second Tilden's nomination, when ensued a scene of confusion and hisses and calls for Kelly, Kelly.

Mr Hutchins, of Missouri, insisted upon order. He expected to vote for Tilden, but Kelly was entitled to be heard.

A delegate from Kansas demanded scotching of the vipers who hiss. [Applause.]

Mr Kernan, of New York, urged the respectful hearing of Kelly, and finally cries for Kelly were overwhelming.

Mr Kelly finally proceeded, arguing that the nomination of a Western candidate for President will secure Indiana and Ohio in October, but if we lose those States then it would be impossible to save New York in November.

Some one on the platform interrupting, proposed three cheers for S. J. Tilden.

A delegate demanded his expulsion and the sergeant-at-arms proceeded to eject him from his seat.

Mr Kelly persisted in his right to the floor until he had finished, despite the efforts to interrupt him by cries of time and failure of the chair to enforce order.

Mr Flournoy, of Virginia, seconded Tilden's nomination.

Mr Herden, of Texas, the same.

Mr Ewing, of Ohio, presented the name of the farmer statesman, Wm Allen.

Mr Clymer, of Pennsylvania, presented Gen Winfield S Hancock, in glowing terms.

General Brente, of Louisiana, seconded Hancock.

Also Mr Sexton, of Texas.

Mr Smith, of Wisconsin, seconded Tilden.

Mr Doolittle earnestly urged prudence, and said he did not believe he could carry even New York in November unless the Democrats carried Indiana in October. For this reason he favored Hendricks, who could carry Indiana, and he feared Tilden could not.

The ballot being called for the clerk commenced calling the roll.

FIRST BALLOT.

New York—Tilden 70. Massachusetts—Tilden 26. Illinois—Tilden 19, Hendricks 23. California—Tilden 12. Maine Tilden—14. Arkansas—Tilden 12. Colorado—Hendicks 6. Connecticut—Tilden 12. Alabama—Tilden 19, Hendricks 5, Hancock 2. Iowa—Tilden 14, Hendricks 6, Hancock 2. Indiana—Hendricks 30. Kansas—Hendricks 10. Georgia—Tilden 5, Hancock 6, Bayard 16. Virginia—Tilden 17, Hendricks 1, Bayard 4. New Hamshire—Tilden 10. West Virginia—Allen 10. New Jersey—Parker 18. Texas—Tilden 104, Hendricks 2½, Hancock 2, Bayard 1. Vermont—Tilden 10. South Carolina—Tilden 14. Rhode Island—Tilden 8. Missouri—Tilden 2, Hendricks 7, Allen 2, Broadhead 19. Wisconsin—Tilden 19, Hendricks 1. Delaware—Bayard 6. Tennessee—Hendricks 24. Mississippi—Tilden 16. Louisiana—Tilden 9, Hancock 5, Bayard 2. Oregon—Tilden 6. Ohio—Allen 44. Pennsylvania—Hancock 58. Minnesota—Tilden 10. Maryland—Tilden 11, Hendricks 3, Hancock 2. Florida—Tilden 8. North Carolina—Tilden 9, Hendricks 4, Hancock 5, Bayard 2. Kentucky—Tilden 24. Nevada—Tilden 3, Hendricks 3. Nebraska Tilden 6. Michigan—Tilden 14, Hendricks 8.

TOTAL.

Tilden	404
Hendricks	135½
Hancock	77
Parker	18
Bayard	31
Allen	36
Broadhead	19

SECOND BALLOT.

The vote on the second ballot was 738. Necessary to a choice 492. Tilden had 535, Hendricks 60, Allen 31, Parker 18, Hancock 59, Bayard 11, Thurman 22.

CHANGING VOTES.

Before the vote was announced Missouri asked if it was in order for her to change her vote before the result was announced. The chair ruled it was. Missouri asked for five minutes consultation. The tally clerks were fully ten minutes comparing their figures. Meantime Missouri changed its vote to 16 for Tilden and 15 for Hendricks. Six of the New Jersey delegates claimed their individual votes for Tilden, urging that the resolution under which they act did not bind beyond the first vote. The New Jersey chairman contended he alone had the right to announce the vote. Another New Jersey delegate asked the delegation leave to retire, insisting upon the right of individual voting.

Mr. Abbett of New Jersey said he hoped that State would consider Parker's abandonment as treachery.

The Chair.—Order.

The vote was announced 18 for Parker. Before the vote was announced Iowa changed its votes to 20 for Tilden, 2 for Hancock. Illinois changed its vote to 24 for Tilden, 18 for Hendricks.

A Virginia delegate complained that he had been deprived of his right to his individual vote by the announcement of the vote by the chairman of the delegation. Twenty delegates were on the floor at once, all striving to be heard.—North Carolina changed its vote to 19 for Tilden, one for Hancock. Without waiting for announcement from the chair the convention rose and gave loud and tumultuous cheers.—For ten minutes the excitement and noise almost drowned the music by the band.

TILDEN'S NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS.

Various other States announced changes, amid great confusion, including Deleware, who went solid for Tilden. Pennsylvania moved to make it unanimous. Indiana seconded Pennsylvania's motion to make the nomination unanimous, and it was adopted.

Gov. Hendricks was then nominated for Vice President by acclamation.

Gov. Hendricks was nominated for Vice President by acclamation.

You Have no Excuse.

Have you any excuse for suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Is there any reason why you should go on from day to day complaining with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Waterbrash, Gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, Coming up of food after eating, Low spirits, &c. No! It is positively your own fault if you do. Go to your Druggist, Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, and get a bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 75 cents your cure is certain, but if you doubt this, get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you.

FRENCH LAWNS & WHITE GOODS.

A fine stock, cheaper than ever.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

LOCAL ITEMS.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. A no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office wil not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 7, a. m.; due every day except Sunday, by 6.30, p. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Little Yadkin. Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 30, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 3. p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5 p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 30 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Wednesday at 6, a. m. due, every Thursday, 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains East Bend and Booneville: due every Friday, by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4 30, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Huntsville mail via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 30, a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

A GOOD GARDEN.—Remember, the foundation of a good garden is good seeds, in the first place, and good culture afterwards.

At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, you will find *all fresh and reliable* SEEDS. No old stock on hand, remember that.

WANTED.—Copies of the Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for the years 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834. Any one having them will confer a great favor by sending them to this office.

JOB PRINTING.

Persons wishing printing neatly, expeditiously and cheaply executed, can be accommodated at the PRESS OFFICE, SALEM, N. C.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. S. D. FRANKLIN, N. G.
J. H. MASTER, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F.
Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.
T. F. CRIST, C. P.
C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Meets every Wednesday night, in Commissioners' Hall, at 8 o'clock. E. A. EBERT, C. C.
JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

BLANKS, Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Chattle Mortgages, Magistrates Summons Judgments and Executions, for sale at the PRESS Office.

WANTED.—A good Milch Cow. Apply at Salem Agricultural Works. 26-2t.

LOCAL NOTICES.—Notices will be published in our local columns at 20 cents per line, every insertion, for regular customers who have standing advertisements in the PRESS. Otherwise, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—All obituary notices and tributes of respect, over ten lines, will be charged at advertising rates. Terms cash.

BLANKS, Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Chattle Mortgages, Magistrate's Summons, Judgments and Executions, for sale at the PRESS Office.

THE SECOND PREMIUM SALE of Tobacco came off at Lash's Warehouse, on the 30th ult., bringing together a large crowd of both buyers and sellers. It took up almost the entire business day to sell all the Tobacco that was on their floor, while "Brown's" and the "Piedmont" presented endless piles of the weed, which were sold on Saturday.

The Judges, composing the "Premium Committee" were Messrs. T. Barber, D. R. Leak and T. L. Vaughn.

The 1st Premium, viz: that calling for 100 lbs. of finest yellow wrappers, was awarded to N. G. Westmoreland, of Germanton, the tobacco bringing $70. Award, a Singer Sewing Machine.

1st Premium of lot of finest mahogany wrappers, awarded to Capt. T. L. Sorrels, of Stokes. 202 lbs. a 63¼. Award, Walnut Bureau.

1st Premium on best manufacturing fillers, awarded to N. B. Dalton, of Stokes.—752 lbs. a 11¼. Award, Gentleman's Saddle.

1st Premium for finest smokers awarded to H. T. Brookbank, of Guilford. 273 lbs. a 14.—Award, Salem Plow.

A Ten Dollar Premium awarded to Capt. S. Adams, of Stokes, for the largest amount of Tobacco sold on that day, by any one farmer, of his own raising. The conditions set forth by the Proprietors of the Warehouse were that the premiums should only be given to farmers on Tobacco *of their own raising*.

Mr. J. Q. A. Barham, of Durham, was on hand; a gentleman considered one of the best auctioneers in the country.

As the whistle blew for the Excursion Train to be off for Richmond, on last Friday, there was a very meagre crowd to put in an appearance. Money is scarce.

Thos. Flynn, keeper of a groggery, at what is known as the Forks, just beyond Liberty, died on the 21st ult.

Peach orchard men, this year, don't seem to entirely appreciate you taste, when you allude to that lot of fine trees set out there that make such a pleasant little shade during the hot weather.

We see no reason why any one of our practical bakers could not make it a paying thing to vend bread and some of the lighter table-baking, as do the other lines of trade, in going from house to house, upon certain fixed days. In the larger towns this is as common as the vending of meats, milk, ice, vegetables or anything else. We could adduce numberless examples and instances, going to prove, that if we had a wagon of this kind calling at the door, many that now bake for themselves would encourage the enterprise; then there are many who do not bake at all, and go to the shops for bread, and these would buy of the wagon, of course, that called regularly at the door.

The County Republican Meeting which met on last Saturday, at the Court-House, to appoint delegates to the State Republican Convention to meet on the 12th inst, was tolerably well attended. About 100 delegates were appointed, principal among which were Messrs. Starbuck, Cook and Wheeler. Nothing was said concerning Belknap, Babcock, or Holden's militia, or the feud between the brethren Cloud and Goslen. The sky was serene.

Potatoes dug in the gardens turn out rather scantily—although what are yielded are very large, with few small ones in the hill.

Centennial Anniversary
OF
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
AT
SALEM AND WINSTON.

5,000 PEOPLE ON THE GROUND.

AN AFTERNOON OF FUN!

A BRILLIANT EVENING.

Everybody Pleased.

The people commenced arriving in town as early as 4 o'clock in the morning, and by 6 o'clock the streets were alive with representatives from seven neighboring counties including Forsyth.

The halloing of teamsters, and the rattle of arriving carriages, buggies and vehicles of every description, created a lively scene seldom witnessed on any occasion in this place.

As early as 3 o'clock, the "Calliathumpians" paraded the principal streets of both towns, discoursing *those softest and most harmonious strains*, which are always produced by tin horns, cow-bells, drum and cymbal accompaniments. In short it was a "baby-waker" sure enough.

At 5 o'clock the bells were rung, and at 5½ a

PRAYER-MEETING

was held in the Moravian church, in Salem, conducted by Revs. A. L. Oerter and M. F. Grunert.

The procession formed at the Court House and marched through the main street of Winston and Salem, headed by the Salem Cornet Band in their elegant uniform, making a fine appearance. Next came the *Car* containing young ladies representing the

THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES,

or Colonies, drawn by 4 black horses, and driven by Mr. L. E. Butner. The following is a list of the names of the ladies and the States represented.

Winston Ladies:

Miss Bettie Ogburn, Connecticut.
" Estelle Bacon, New Hampshire.
" Alice Wilson, Rhode Island.
" Lula Champion, Pennsylvania.
" Miss Julia Albea, Massachusetts.

Salem Ladies:

Miss Fennie Keehln, North Carolina.
" Ella Reich, South Carolina.
" Flora Shore, Georgia.
" Maud Rights, Virginia.
" Antoinette Butner, Maryland.
" Augusta Douthit, Delaware.
" Addie Brietz, New Jersey.
" Elfleda Fisher, New York.

This fine display was followed by a beautifully decorated *Car*, occupied by 38 young ladies, representing the present United States of America, making an exceedingly beautiful and vivacious scene. This car was drawn by 10 noble bay horses, and that accomplished reinsman, A. Fogle, Esq., handled the strings. The following young ladies represented the States of the Union:

Winston Ladies:

Miss Mollie White, New Hampshire.
" Jessie Revelle, Connecticut.
" Sallie Hays, Massachusetts.
" Sallie Leak, New York.
" Carrie Watkins, Pennsylvania.
" Mattie Hays, Delaware.
" Lelia Webb, Maryland.
" Ida Watkins, Alabama.
" Lula Martin, Tennessee.
" Della Leak, Kentucky.
" Mamie Masten, Ohio.
" Minnie Hamlin, Indiana.
" Della Masten, Texas.
" Fannie Faircloth, Nebraska.
" Rosa Hays, Oregon.

Salem Ladies.

Miss Lettie Patterson, Maine.
" Mattie Winkler, Rhode Island.
" Carrie Grunert, Vermont.
" Mollie Jones, New Jersey.
" Ida Veach, Virginia.
" Mary A. Vogler, West Virginia.
" Addie Fogle, North Carolina.
" Jennie Griffith, South Carolina.
" Mollie Butner, Georgia.
" Lillie Crosland, Florida.
" Ellie Strupe, Mississippi.
" Lula Jones, Louisiana.
" Mollie Winkler, Arkansas.
" Jessie Winkler, Kansas.
" Louie Ackerman, Illinois.
" Emma Fisher, Iowa.
" Gertie Hall, Michigan.
" Dora Butner, Wisconsin.
" Maggie Brietz, Minnesota.
" Alice Butner, Missouri.
" Rosa Lash, Nevada.
" Carrie Crist, California.
" Connie Pfohl, Colorado.

The gorgeously decorated chariot Columbia of the Goddess of Liberty, followed, occupied by Miss Kate Grogan, of Winston, who was much admired for her graceful and elegant appearance The car was drawn by four fine grey horses, and driven by Mr. H. L. Shore.

The car containing the products of North Carolina, and occupied by two young ladies, Miss Rosa Mickey as N. C., supported a cornucopia filled with native fruits and vegetables, and Miss Agnes Hauser as Liberty, supporting the staff surmounted by the "Cap of Liberty," thus making a charming tableau of the "*Arms of our State.*" The car itself was in good keeping, being drawn by four fine mules, and driven by a darkie. A bale of Cotton, Barrel of Rice, Box of Tobacco, Blackberries, Tar, Pitch and Turpentine, and all the products for which our good old State is noted, were conspicuously displayed on the car.

The public are indebted to the untiring energy and taste of Mr. J. L. Fulkerson, and several kind friends who materially assisted him, for the above magnificent triumphal procession.

The Salem Cornet Band, certainly did its best and the celebration would have been tame without its stirring notes.

The exercises in the Public Square were opened by R. L. Patterson, Esq., President of the Day, in a graceful and very suitable address. Rev. F. H. Johnson, of the Presbyterian Church of Winston, offered a fervent prayer, after which the Band gave us grand "Old Hundred," in an excellent style. Fr. H. Fries, Esq., then read the National Declaration of Independence, in a distinct and creditable manner, followed by Dr. H. T. Babinson, reading the Mecklenburg Declaration in an impressive style.

R. T. Gray, Esq., the Orator of the Day, delivered an excellent address, highly spoken of by all. The address contained a synopsis of the history of the Moravian settlements in this section, with sketches of Salem, Winston and Forsyth County.

Rev. A. L. Oerter closed the exercises of the morning with the benediction.

To the Chief Marshal and his worthy Assistants much credit is due for the efficient manner in which they discharged their duties. The following gentlemen composed the corps:

Maj. T. J. Brown, of Winston, Chief Marshal, assisted by Messrs. Chalmers Roan, Peter Wilson, J. R. Mitchell, of Winston, W. G. Balmson, R. A. Hamilton, and H. N. Ackerman, of Salem.

The Readers and Speakers, the Band of Music the ladies and gentlemen who assisted in decorating the Stand as well as in arranging the seats, deserve great credit.

The beautiful evergreen and floral Bell, the work of fair hands, was much admired. It was a beautiful piece of handiwork.

The Committee of arrangements deserve the thanks of all for the manner in which they carried out their programme.

In the afternoon, the "Antiques and Horribles" took possession of the streets, and called forth shouts of laughter and applause. A rare band of some-sort-of-music, headed the grand procession, followed the elephant 'Tip" who was true to nature in every respect; his movements were wonderful to behold. He was well trained, performing several good elephantine tricks, and seemed to be under proper control of his Siamese keeper. Tip would pass anywhere as a 1st class animal. Besides there were some of the most grotesque creatures imaginable, with scarcely a semblance of the human face divine.

Some of the leading features of the troupe were the "garden sass" wagon with the crying baby, followed by a traveling "shottecarypop" with medicines for all sorts of ills that flesh is heir to. The clown had fun for all, but came very near being swallowed by the elephant.

The Indians well represented wild men. The Snake and Animal Show was first class and the musical troupe in the rear of the procession surpassed those in the lead, if it were possible. Their music was a drawn game in point of excellence. The little grey donkey, with his load of "Heathen Chinese," was much admired. But we must close with "it was all so good that we cannot discriminate."

The evening's entertainment was fine, the balloons (three in number) sailing off majestically amid the prolonged shouts from the thousands of spectators who witnessed the scene from all the hillsides around.

At night a gorgeous display of Pyrotechnics closed this ever memorable 4th of July, 1876.

Taken as a whole it was the most quiet and orderly congregation of people we have ever seen. All seemed highly delighted. Among the whole 5000 present, we can safely say that there were very few, if any, who were filled with the "whisky patriotism" which is too frequent now-a-days.

Mr. Meller displayed the National colors.

Our old friend Mr. Solomon Mickey, displayed the portraits of Washington, Jefferson and other worthies of 1776. Also an old U. S. Map published before any States were admitted into the Union beyond the Mississippi.

Mr. J. Blickenderfer had the front of his Notion Store decorated with flags of all nations, which made a handsome appearance.

WHEAT IN SURRY.—The Mt. Airy *Watchman* represents the wheat crop in Surry County, as excellent.

We had opportunities of enquiring into the condition of the wheat crop, and learn that there will, probably, be something near an average crop in this section of country. Old and good farmers have informed us that where the land is good, the crop is fine, and on poor ground, much of a yield cannot be expected.

S. S. PICNIC.—The Baptist Sunday School Picnic on Saturday a week, at Clemmonsville, was an interesting occasion. Between 200 and 300 persons were present and every thing passed off exceedingly well.

Mr. Dowd, Agent of the Raleigh *News* called a few days since. He represents that excellent paper in a flourishing condition.

CHURCH SERVICE.—The Centennial services in the Moravian Church on last Sunday morning and evening, were highly interesting. The church was handsomely decorated, and the attendance full to overflowing.

Revs. Albea and Oerter officiated in the morning, and Revs. Johnson, Joyner, Oerter and Grunert in the evening.

The vocal and instrumental music was well chosen, and exceedingly well delivered. The sermons and addresses were appropriate to the occasion and well received by the large and attentive audience from Salem and Winston.

AN OLD SIGN.—Dr. Keehln has placed in the Book Store an old sign, for inspection, said to have been suspended at the hatter shop, an old building, which stood where the National Bank building now stands, during the Revolutionary War. It reads at the top "Hatter," with a representation of the old time three-cornered or cocked hat in the centre, and the name of JOHN RIGHTS at the bottom. Mr. John Rights was the grandfather of Rev. C. Lewis Rights of Kernersville, and C. L. Rights, Esq., of this place.

On Sunday, 2nd inst., Rev. W. F. Luits preached at Hopewell, to a large congregation, from the words, "I am the Lord, thy God." Ex. 20:3. The discourse was able and was well received.

Oat Harvest in this vicinity.

Good rains and the corn crop very promising.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS met on Monday. Nothing of importance transacted.

Ordered that one of the cells in the jail be strapped with iron, three inches in with—floor, wall and ceiling.

A negro woman, in Winston, struck a white woman (from Surry) on the head with a bucket, on Monday evening, cutting her very dangerously. The woman is under the care of Dr. Powell.

The Tobacco Association met on Monday and adjourned, having no business to transact.

The colored folks had a barbecue in the grove just back of Mr. Tise's in Winston, on the 4th. The proceeds are to be devoted to church purposes.

Prices on Tobacco are advancing. A good quantity of the article in at the Warehouses this week.

It was an *Italian* organ grinder on the streets with a monkey, but we listened in vain for any note of Rossini or Bellini, the organ trilling only over Irish and Scotch airs, with the American tam-tam ballad, of course thrown in as a *sauce piquante*.

Gen. A. W. Reynolds, a native of Virginia, who served in the Confederate army, and at the close of the war went to Egypt, died there, on the 2nd inst.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned over the 4th of July, and met in joint session in Old Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, to celebrate the signing of the Declaration of Independence, one hundred years ago.

War has been declared against Turkey by Servia.

DIED,

In this place, on the 4th inst., MRS. ELIZABETH PFOHL, relict of the late Rev. S. T. Pfohl, aged 70 years.

At his residence at Abbott's Creek, Davidson county, July 4th, MOSES EVANS, Esq., a prominent and highly respected citizen of that county, aged about 70 years.

Near Lewisville, Forsyth County, on the night of July 4th, Mrs. HART, consort of Henry Hart, Esq., aged about 58 years.

Near this place, on Wednesday last, Mrs. LETITIA HENDRICKS, relict of Mr. Nathan Hendricks.

In Davie county, on the 24th June, Mr. JACOB DOUTHIT, son of the late Stephen Douthit, aged about 35 years.

At his residence on Yadkin River, near Clemmonsville, on the 1st inst., Mr. EVAN DAVIS, a respected and well known citizen of Davidson county.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., July 1st, 1876.

LADIES LIST.

Harriet Hill, Miss Pink Knott, Miss Harriet A Lineback, Mrs. Sallie Morgan, Miss Sarah J. Mack, Miss Mary Powers, Mrs. Anne Rukett.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Henderson Beathel, Jame Caim, W. T. Farrow, Pleasant Foster, (Col.) Lawson Gallaway, Marion L. Griffith, J. C. Hinkle, Isaac Harris, G. W. Johnson, John W. Lashemit, James Miller, George Mitchell, John McGuiness, Sam McColum, L. W. Pegram, W. W. Patterson, Moses Scales, (col.) John Steward, Robert F. Stanley, David Wilson, T. Wilson 2.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Young Pender's wife was very cross,
Every little thing would tease her;
And Pender, he was at a loss,
What he should do to please her.

At noon, when he went home to dine,
He'd find her fuming and fretting;
And instead of having his dinner in time,
Over her sewing she'd be sitting.

His suppers, they were always late,
For her sewing took up all the time;
And if Pender said anything to his mate,
She'd begin right off to whine.

In vain did Pender try to persuade
Her not to bother so much with the sewing;
But her reply always was, "our clothes must be made,
And you can just put a stop to your 'blowing'."

Poor Pender was about to give up in despair,
When his eyes on a newspaper rested,
And picking it up, he exclaimed, "what is here!"
And very soon became deeply interested.

In reading over the advertisements, it seems
(And he paid attention to what he was reading)
That he saw one about the *Wilson Sewing Machine*,
Something his wife, a long time had been needing.

Then quickly he threw the newspaper aside,
And straightway for Salem he started,
Without saying a word to his fretting bride,
For he now felt happy and light hearted.

Arriving in town, to **A. M. JONES'** he dashed,
And purchased a *Wilson Machine*,
For which he paid only **$55** in cash,
And is now the happiest man to be seen;
For now, when he goes to his dinner or tea,
He is met by his wife with a kiss;
And the fuming and fretting that used to be,
Is now turned into joy and bliss.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

STANDARD KEEPER.

Having received the Measures and Weights from Raleigh, I am ready to seal all weights and measures.
R. A. WOMMACK, Standard Keeper.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
Something New.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass in any way on or upon any of the lands belonging to any one of us situated in Forsyth County, and are forbidden to cut any trees, wood or timber on any of our lands, or remove any wood, timber, or any thing else, from any of our lands or any part thereof, and are also forbidden to fish, or hunt with dogs, guns, or otherwise on any of our said lands, or any of the streams or water courses thereon, under penalty of the law.

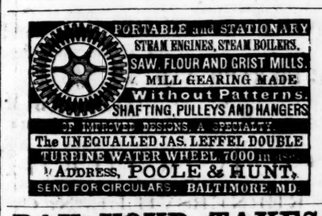
R. P. Lineback, Harrison Reed,
Jacob Reich, T. L. Hine,
H. W. Fries, Lewis Hine,
Joseph Masten, Pfohl & Stockton,
Agustus Fogle, Dempsey Bailey,
Fogle Bros. Emanuel Fisher,
J. G. Sides, A. N. Reich.
A. V. D. Leigh, M. H. Cornell,
Dr. J. F. Shaffner.

Salem, N. C. May 18th, 1876.

IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS of
J. L. FULKERSON.
Jan. 6th, 1876.

NEW GOGDS.—A drive in **Black Alpaca and Mohair.** The best I ever offered for the money.
A fresh supply.—Which come and buy.—Cheap for Cash.
J. L. FULKERSON

THE SALISBURY EXAMINER,
Established in 1869, thoroughly and always Democratic. Printed Weekly and Tri-weekly at $2, and $5. Address,
J. J. STEWART,
Editor and Proprietor,
Salisbury, N. C.



PAY YOUR TAXES!

The citizens of Forsyth county are respectfully informed that I have received from the Register the list of taxable property and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I shall attend at

Butner's Hotel,	Saturday,	July	22d
Crew's School House,	Monday,	"	24th
Widow Clinard's,	Tuesday,	"	25th
John Hasten's,	Wednesday,	"	26th
Kernersville,	Thursday,	"	27th
Crim's X Roads,	Friday,	"	28th
Hardin Hazlip's,	Saturday,	"	29th
Old Town,	Monday,		31st
Benj. Hampton's,	Tuesday,	Aug.	1st
Lewisville,	Wednesday,	"	2d
Vienna,	Thursday,	"	3d
E. L. Reed's,	Friday,	"	4th
Bethania,	Saturday,	"	5th
Bitting's Store,	Monday,	"	7th
Winston,	Tuesday & Wednesday	"	8 & 9

For the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several townships in this county their respective taxes which it is hoped they will conveniently and promptly pay. The tax is $2.00 on the poll and 68 cents on the $100 valuation of land and other property.

J. G. HILL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, June 27th, 1876.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address

LEAK & WILSON,
WINSTON, N. C.

June 27, 1876.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS!

SUMMER, 1876.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., June 9th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

SAMUEL H SMITH'S DRUG STORE

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
DRUGGIST,
One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,
WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed. I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

SAMUEL H SMITH'S DRUG STORE

WINSTON, - N.C.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS

THE OLD RELIABLE

BROWN'S WAREHOUSE,

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

Defy Competition and all Combinations.

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.

Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to

Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.

Your Friends, Truly,
Nov. 18, 1875. **T. J. BROWN & CO.**

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE,** which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
June 15th, 1876.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.

WINSTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,

Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.

Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept n a first class store We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established sandard fertilizers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

Poetry.

Better Than Gold.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and title a thousand fold,
Is a healthy body, a mind at ease;
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe,
And share his joys with a genial glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere;
Doubly blest with content and health,
Untried by the lust of cares or wealth.
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot;
For man and morals on Nature's plan,
Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep.
Bring sleeping draughts to the downy bed.
Where luxury pillows his aching head;
His simple opiate labor deems
A shorter road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind
That in the realm of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore.
The sage's lore and the poet's lay,
The glories of empire passed away;
The world's great drama will thus enfold
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside charities come;
The shrine of love, and the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister or wife,
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow with Heaven's decree.
The blessings that never were bought or sold,
And center there, are better than gold.

Humorous.

He Didn't Want the 'Scription.

He was an old man, and he had a bit of conductor's pasteboard stuck in his hat. He walked into the drug store and inquired:

"Have you got any good whisky?"

"Yes, sir," replied the gentlemanly druggist.

"Gimme half a pint."

"Have you got a doctor's prescription?"

"No."

"Can't sell it then; sir. Jury in session; must be strict."

"Where can I get a doctor?" sadly inquired the aged inebriate.

"I am a physician, sir, winningly responded the druggist.

"Well, I might."

And the Doctor wrote out a prescription blank, calling for so many ounces of *spiritus frumenti*. He filled a snug little bottle with the article, pasted a label on it, numbered to correspond with the paper, and presenting the bottle to the venerable roysterer, remarked in the most business-like way imaginable:

"A dollar and a half, sir."

"A dollar and a half!" gasped his astonished customer.

"Ain't that pretty high, mister?"

"It's our price—a dollar for the prescription and fifty cents for the medicine."

"Yes, well," slowly replied the wicked old duffer, as he buttoned up the half pint in his overcoat pocket; "I guess, boss, that I don't want the 'scription. Here's your half a dollar," and he stuck his tongue in one side of his mouth, winked ironically at him of the mortar and pestle, and walked out.—*Worcester Press.*

A young, single gentleman in Leavenworth lately blushed and hung his head in church. He was sitting at his devotions while the service was in progress—very meek and mild. A little four year old girl, with a tongue in her head, spying him, broke away from her pre-occupied mother, ran down the aisle and sprang into the young man's arms, exclaiming. "Oh mamma, here's papa!" in so gleeful and ringing a voice that the whole church full of people were startled. The mother and child were both well known to many present, the former as a dashing widow, and the latter as an honest child of a dead father. It was further known that the young man had been paying ardent attentions to the widow. The devotional exercises were stopped per force, and the congregation indulged in a burst of laughter which sounded foreign to the place. The young man's devotion was knocked out of him, and he left the sanctuary in confusion. That sort of a demonstration cannot fail to bring the pending matrimonial matter to a speedy crisis. The little girl evidently knew her own future father.

JOSH BILLINGS ON WISDOM.—Go slow, young man; if you tap both ends of your cider barrel at once, and draw out the bung hole besides, your cider ain't going to last long.

I had much rather be told that a man is virtuous and honest than to hear that his father is a member of Congress, or even that his grand father fit in the revolution.

Men sometimes hev doubts about their religion, and even honesty, but I never met one who doubted his shrewdness.

Lazy men and black ants are always looking for a job.

You kan't hire a man to be honest; if you do, he will want his wages raised every morning.

There is a great deal ov religion in this world that is like a life-preserver—only put on at the moment ov extreem danger, and the half the time put on the hind part before.

Stick and hang, young man; it is the last six inches in a race that always wins the munny.

If yu want to find out jest how mean and dishonest yu hev bin, git a nominashun and run for sum offis.

Those who are tew proud to inkwire what things kosts when tha bi it, are the first to find falt when they cum to pay for it.

Little Johnny has peculiar views as to original sin. One day he was about to be punished for some misdemeanor, when he pleaded:

"It wasn't me, mamma, dear!—it was the bad man!"

"Well, Johnny, I am going to whip the bad man out of you!"

"Ah, yes! but that'll hurt me a precious lot more than it will the bad man.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS

BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government

OFFICE 121, E. STREET,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79 Wash Welton City, D. C.

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HARDWARE STORE

IN THE

GRAY BUILDING,

South-East Corner Court House Square.

WINSTON, N. C.

S. E. ALLEN

ANNOUNCES to the public that he is now receiving and opening a full and complete assortment of

HARDWARE

AND

House Furnishing Goods,

which he is offering at prices as low as any house in the State.

MY GOODS ARE ALL NEW.

Bought directly from Manufacturers and importers, under peculiar advantages, and shipped directly to this place. I have Hardware for the

HOUSEWIFE,
THE FARMER,
THE BUILDER,
THE CARPENTER,
THE BRICKMASON,
THE WAGON WAKER,
THE COACH MAKER,
THE UNDERTAKER,

and all others, and invite the public to call and examine my stock & prices.

☞ Merchants and others wishing to make wholesale bills are requested to give me a call.

PAPER.—Latest styles of Plain and Fanc Note Paper put up in boxes, embracing

Small Note Size,
Long and Square Fold,
Extra Long Envelopes,

all af the finest quality and most fashionable styles, at BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

IMPRROVE YOUR HOMES.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the Spring months, attention should be given to the decoration of Home Grounds.

Kelvyn Nursery, at Pittsboro, N. C., offers a very full and varid stock of EVERGREENS, ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL SHADE AND LAWN TREES, BORDER PERENNIALS, and the most select varieties of FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS.

We send the following collections:

20 Packets Flower Seeds,	(per mail)	$ 1 00
3 Roses,	"	1 00
10 Bedding Plants,	"	1 00
12 Evergreens,	"	5 00
6 Flowering Shrubs,	"	1 00

Plans for Improvement made in full, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, in prompt supply, at low rates.

Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is the authorized Agent for Salem, and will deliver any orders. Address for catalogues, C. B. DENSON, Pittsboro, N. C.

We offer all the rare evergreens suited to our climate, in every variety of size and style. References given in all portions of the State.

March 2nd, 1876.—No. 9.

LOOK HERE. The cold snaps of weather have not only damaged the tobacco plants, but also garden vegetables.

THEREFORE ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE Is just been supplied with a fresh lot of superi or and reliable Garden Seeds.

FOR SALE. Three beautiful lots on Depot Street, adjoining Mr. Tavis, two of which are corner lots. Apply at the BOOK STORE.

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WITH TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS

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RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, June 4th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	5 55 a m	2 15 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n	6 12 a m	2 40 a m
" Salisbury,	8 30 a m	4 19 a m
" Greensboro,	10 58 a m	6 17 a m
" Danville,	1 36 p m	8 54 a m
" Dundee,	1 59 p m	9 01 a m
" Burksville,	6 49 p m	12 45 p m
Arrive at Richmond,	9 36 p m	3 36 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	50 a m	1 10 p m
" Burkeville,	00 a m	3 54 p m
" Dundee,	1 39 p m	8 05 p m
" Danville,	1 43 p m	8 10 p m
" Greensboro,	1 45 p m	10 25 p m
" Salisbury,	7 01 p m	12 32 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n,	9 06 p m	2 29 a m
Arrive at Charlotte,	9 08 p m	2 42 a m

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	10 55 a m	Arr. 4 20 p m
" Co. Shops,	12 14 p m	Lve 2 54 p m
" Arr. at Raleigh,	3 22 p m	Arr. 11 44 p m
" Arr. at Goldsboro	5 00 p m	Lve 9 15 a m

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
Leave Greensboro,	6 30 a m
" Com. Shops,	10 30 a m
Arr. at Raleigh,	6 07 p m
Arr. at Goldsboro,	10 55 p m
	Arr. 10 30 a m
	Lve 8 30 a m
	Arr. 8 00 p m
	Lve 3 00 p m

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro,	4 45 p m
Arrive at Salem	6 45 p m
Leave Salem,	8 15 a m
Arrive at Greensboro,	10 33 a m

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 11.43 a m connects at Greensboro with the Southern Bound train; making the quickest time to all southern cities. Accommodation Trains leaving Raleigh at 8.00 p m connects with Northern bound Train at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Accommodation Train leaving Greensboro at 6 30 a m connects at Goldsboro with Northern and Southern bound Trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 10 25 a m., arrive at Burkeville 1 45 p m; leave Burkeville 5 20 a m, arrive at Richmond 8 30 a m.

Express trains will only make the following stops between Richmond and Charlotte, viz: Chula, Burkeville, Clover, Wolf Trap, Ringgold, Dundee, Danville, Greensboro, Thomasville, Salisbury and China Grove. Tickets will, therefore, in no case be sold to passengers by this train to other than the points mentioned above.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.

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PAPER, Just received an invoice of a lot of new style paper. Great bargain. are offered in white box paper at BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

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THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of

General Merchandise,

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876.—14-tf.

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NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

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W. T. VOGLER'S

JEWELRY STORE,

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JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and best selected stock of

Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Spectacles,
Walking Canes,
Musical Boxes,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Fine Cutlery, Thermometers.
Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

ever brought to this place since the war. They are just the thing for

BIRTHDAY GIFTS,

Mr. Vogler respectfully invites his numerous friends and customers to examine his large and well selected stock, feeling assured that they can find all they want in his line at very reasonable figures.

HAIR JEWELRY,

OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING

of every description, in my line of business, neatly and promptly executed.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES, of all sizes and styles, made to order, and at reduced prices.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1875.

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$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta Maine.

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A GREAT OFFER! DURING THIS MONTH 100 NEW and SECOND-HAND PIANOS & ORGANS of FIRST CLASS MAKERS, including *WATERS'* at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED. NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS for $260 BOXED AND SHIPPED. TERMS, $40 CASH and $10 MONTHLY until paid. NEW 5 OCTAVE 4 STOP ORGANS with BOOK CLOSETS and STOOL WARRANTED for $100—$20 CASH, and $5 MONTHLY until paid. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES mailed.—AGENTS WANTED.

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Mrs. E. B. and Miss F. E. Rights would respectfully announce that the Summer Session of their School commenced on the first day of May to continue five months. Thankful for past patronage, they hope by diligence and faithfulness to merit a continuance of the same.

Tuition to suit the times.

Kernersville, May 2nd, 1876.–18–3m

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A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

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Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

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Salem, N. C. June 15, 1875.

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Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hemorrhage, Hoarseness, Coughs, and all kindred diseases.

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Slem, N. C., Septemer 18th 1875.

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Best novel of the season.

Third supply almost exhausted.

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STRUPE'S LEATHER

JUST RECEIVED a large lot of Strupe & Son's heavy and light Upper Leather and Fine Calf Skins, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices by

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, July 15th 1875.

NORTH CAROLINA

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RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital - - 200,000

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Feb. 17, 1876. 7-1y

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is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

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Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.–10

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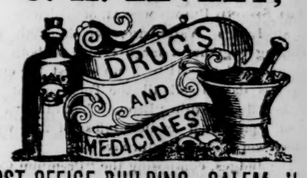

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Poetry.

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Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and title a thousand fold,
Is a healthy body, a mind at ease;
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe,
And share his joys with a genial glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere;
Doubly blest with content and health,
Untried by the lust of cares or wealth.
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot;
For man and morals on Nature's plan,
Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep,
Bring steeping draughts to the downy bed.
Where luxury pillows his aching head;
His simple opiate labor deems
A shorter road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind
That in the realm of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore.
The sage's lore and the poet's lay,
The glories of empire passed away;
The world's great drama will thus enfold
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside charities come;
The shrine of love, and the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister or wife,
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow with Heaven's decree.
The blessings that never were bought or sold,
And center there, are better than gold.

Humorous.

He Didn't Want the 'Scription.

He was an old man, and he had a bit of conductor's pasteboard stuck in his hat. He walked into the drug store and inquired:

"Have you got any good whisky?"

"Yes, sir," replied the gentlemanly druggist.

"Gimme half a pint."

"Have you got a doctor's prescription?".

"No."

"Can't sell it then, sir. Jury in session; must be strict."

"Where can I get a doctor?" sadly inquired the aged inebriate.

"I am a physician, sir, winningly responded the druggist.

"Well, I might."

And the Doctor wrote out a prescription blank, calling for so many ounces of *spiritus frumenti*. He filled a snug little bottle with the article, pasted a label on it, numbered to correspond with the paper, and presenting the bottle to the venerable roysterer, remarked in the most business-like way imaginable:

"A dollar and a half, sir."

"A dollar and a half!" gasped his astonished customer.

"Ain't that pretty high, mister?"

"It's our price—a dollar for the prescription and fifty cents for the medicine."

"Yes, well," slowly replied the wicked old duffer, as he buttoned up the half pint in his overcoat pocket; "I guess, boss, that I don't want the 'scription. Here's your half a dollar," and he stuck his tongue in one side of his mouth, winked ironically at him of the mortar and pestle, and walked out.—*Worcester Press.*

A young, single gentleman in Leavenworth lately blushed and hung his head in church. He was sitting at his devotions while the service was in progress—very meek and mild. A little four year old girl, with a tongue in her head, spying him, broke away from her pre-occupied mother, ran down the aisle and sprang into the young man's arms, exclaiming. "Oh mamma, here's papa!" in so gleeful and ringing a voice that the whole church full of people were startled. The mother and child were both well known to many present, the former as a dashing widow, and the latter as an honest child of a dead father. It was further known that the young man had been paying ardent attentions to the widow. The devotional exercises were stopped per force, and the congregation indulged in a burst of laughter which sounded foreign to the place. The young man's devotion was knocked out of him, and he left the sanctuary in confusion. That sort of a demonstration cannot fail to bring the pending matrimonial matter to a speedy crisis. The little girl evidently knew her own future father.

JOSH BILLINGS ON WISDOM.—Go slow, young man; if you tap both ends of your cider barrel at once, and draw out the bung hole besides, your cider ain't going to last long.

I had much rather be told that a man is virtuous and honest than to hear that his father is a member of Congress, or even that his grand father fit in the revolution.

Men sometimes hev doubts about their religion, and even honesty, but I never met one who doubted his shrewdness.

Lazy men and black ants are always looking for a job.

You kan't hire a man to be honest; if you do, he will want his wages raised every morning.

There is a great deal ov religion in this world that is like a life-preserver—only put on at the moment ov extreem danger, and the half the time put on the hind part before.

Stick and hang, young man; it is the last six inches in a race that always wins the munny.

If yu want to find out jest how mean and dishonest yu hev bin, git a nominashun and run for sum offis.

Those who are tew proud to inkwire what things kosts when tha bi it, are the first to find falt when they cum to pay for it.

Little Johnny has peculiar views as to original sin. One day he was about to be punished for some misdemeanor, when he pleaded:

"It wasn't me, mamma, dear!—it was the bad man!"

"Well, Johnny, I am going to whip the bad man out of you!"

"Ah, yes! but that'll hurt me a precious lot more than it will the bad man.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

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☞ Merchants and others wishing to make wholesale bills are requested to give me a call.

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We send the following collections:

20 Packets Flower Seeds,	(per mail)	$ 1 00
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CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, June 4th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	5 55 a m	2 15 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n	6 12 a m	2 40 a m
" Salisbury,	8 30 a m	4 19 a m
" Greensboro,	10 58 a m	6 17 a m
" Danville,	1 36 p m	8 54 a m
" Dundee,	1 59 p m	9 01 a m
" Burksville,	6 49 p m	12 45 p m
Arrive at Richmond,	9 36 p m	3 36 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	50 a m	1 10 p m
" Burkeville,	00 a m	3 54 p m
" Dundee,	1 39 p m	8 05 p m
" Danville,	1 43 p m	8 10 p m
" Greensboro,	1 45 p m	10 25 p m
" Salisbury,	7 01 p m	12 32 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n,	9 06 p m	2 29 a m
Arrive at Charlotte,	9 08 p m	2 42 a m

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	10 55 a m	Arr. 4 20 p m
" Co. Shops,	12 14 p m	L've 2 54 p m
" Arr. at Raleigh,	3 22 p m	Arr. 11 44 p m
" Arr. at Goldsboro	5 00 p m	L've 9 15 a m

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.	
Leave Greensboro,	6 30 a m	Arr. 10 30 a m
" Com. Shops,	10 30 a m	Lve 8 30 a m
Arr. at Raleigh,	6 07 p m	Arr. 8 00 p m
Arr. at Goldsboro,	10 55 p m	Lve 3 00 p m

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

(SALEK BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro,	4 45 p m
Arrive at Salem	6 45 p m
Leave Salem,	8 15 a m
Arrive at Greensboro,	10 33 a m

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 11.43 a m connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all southern cities. Accommodation Trains leaving Raleigh at 8.00 p m connects with Northern bound Train at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Accommodation Train leaving Greensboro at 6 30 a m connects at Goldsboro with Northern and Southern bound Trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 10 25 a m., arrive at Burkeville 1 45 p m; leave Burkeville 5 20 a m, arrive at Richmond 8 30 a m.

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Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876.-14-tf.

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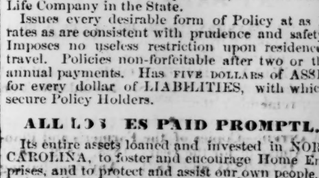

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